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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/935,222	08/22/2001	Junichi Yamagishi	F-7051	8696
28107	7590	06/08/2005	EXAMINER	
JORDAN AND HAMBURG LLP 122 EAST 42ND STREET SUITE 4000 NEW YORK, NY 10168			CHO, UN C	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2687	

DATE MAILED: 06/08/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/935,222

Applicant(s)

YAMAGISHI, JUNICHI

Examiner

Un C Cho

Art Unit

2687

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 February 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 5-12 and 17-24 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4 and 13-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 August 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 2, 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mozer (US 5,657,380) in view of von Bauer (US 5,428,388), in view of Scott (US 6,272,562) and in view of Setlak (US 6,628,812).

Regarding claim 1, Mozer discloses a wireless call system (automatic door answering and message system) comprising an outdoor unit (exterior unit, Fig. 1, 28, Mozer, Col. 4, lines 49 – 51) installed on the outside of an entrance of a structure having a door lockable with lock means (door release mechanism, Col. 8, lines 15 – 18), the outdoor unit having a call button and means responsive to the call button to make a call to a resident in the structure (Mozer, Col. 5, lines 1 – 42), an indoor unit (interior unit, Fig. 1, 32, Mozer, Col. 4, lines 51 – 53) connected to the outdoor unit by radio (RF link, Fig. 1, 20, Mozer, Col. 4, lines 42 – 45), for informing the resident of the presence of a visitor upon receiving a

signal from the outdoor unit and allowing the resident to answer the visitor through the outdoor unit (exterior unit) (Mozer, Col. 4, lines 54 – 67).

However, Mozer as applied above does not specifically disclose the outdoor unit having a image pickup means for picking up an image of the visitor making a call with the outdoor unit; the indoor unit being portable and having display means for displaying the visitor's image picked up by the image pickup means and unlock means for unlocking the lock means; the indoor unit being portable to an optional location and allowing, at the optional location, the resident to check the visitor displayed on the display means and, if necessary, unlock the lock means through the unlock means, the outdoor unit having fingerprint input means for inputting fingerprint information of the visitor, unlock control means for unlocking the lock means if the fingerprint information input through the fingerprint input means agrees with registered fingerprint information and at least one of the call button and the message input button being made of conductive material and grounded to effect static discharge. In an analogous art, von Bauer discloses the outdoor unit (door bell station, Fig. 1a, 31) having image pickup means (CCD camera, Fig. 1a, 45) for picking up an image of the visitor making a call with the outdoor unit (door bell station, von Bauer, Col. 7, lines 15 – 28), the indoor unit (video receiver station, Fig. 1b, 32) being portable and having display means (the video receiver station receives the appropriate signals from the door bell station and displays the received information on a TV) for displaying the visitor's image picked up by the image pickup means and the indoor unit (video

receiver station) being portable to an optional location (the video receiver station can be connected to any TV) and allowing at the optional location the resident to check the visitor displayed on the display means (von Bauer, Col. 6, lines 34 – 51 and Col. 7, lines 28 – 34). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the technique of von Bauer to the system of Mozer in order to provide an annunciator system including a remote sensing station which is capable of transmitting audio and visual data to a monitoring station via modulated radio waves.

However, Mozer in view of von Bauer as applied above does not specifically disclose the outdoor unit having fingerprint input means for inputting fingerprint information of the visitor, unlock control means for unlocking the lock means if the fingerprint information input through the fingerprint input means agrees with registered fingerprint information, and at least one of the call button and the message input button being made of conductive material and grounded to effect static discharge. In an analogous art, Scott discloses the feature of the outdoor unit (Access Control Unit, Fig. 1, 100) having biometric information input means (finger print scanner, Fig. 1, 108) for inputting biometric information on the visitor (Scott, Col. 3, lines 32 – 62) and the ACU (Access Control Unit) further having unlock control means for unlocking the lock means if the biometric information input through the biometric information input means agrees with registered biometric information (granting access to the individual after biometric analysis, Scott, Col. 1, lines 9 – 45). Therefore, it would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the technique of Scott to the modified system of Mozer and von Bauer in order to provide a compact ACU which allows it to be incorporated into a wider range of access control applications, such as, prison security points and entry/exit locations in a secure building or area, and allows it to be integrated more easily with existing computer systems.

However, Mozer in view of von Bauer and in view of Scott does not specifically disclose does not specifically disclose that at least one of the call button and the message input button being made of conductive material and grounded to effect static discharge. In an analogous art, Setlak discloses a part of the fingerprint sensor is made of conductive material (ESD suppressor, Fig. 3, 101 is connected to the first electrode, Fig. 3, 54) and is grounded (ground, Fig. 3), and the part of the fingerprint sensor unit made of conductive material is touched by a person before inputting the person's fingerprint into the fingerprint input means to release static electricity from the person (Setlak, Col. 7, lines 4 – 15 and Col. 8, lines 1 – 7). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the technique of Setlak to the modified system of Mozer, von Bauer and Scott in order to provide a fingerprint sensor package which is resistant to transients such as ESD (Electro Static Discharge) events.

Regarding claim 2, Mozer in view of von Bauer, in view of Scott and in view of Setlak as applied to claim 1 above discloses the outdoor unit (exterior

Art Unit: 2687

unit, Fig. 1, 28) having message taking means for taking a message from the visitor (a single microphone, Fig. 1, 24) and the indoor unit (interior unit, Fig. 1, 32) having message playback means for playing back the visitor's message taken by the message taking means (a single speaker, Fig. 1, 22) (Mozer, Col. 4, lines 42 – 67).

Regarding claim 13, Mozer in view of von Bauer, in view of Scott and in view of Setlak as applied to claim 1 above discloses the conductive material (conductive strip or external electrode, Fig. 3, 54) is any one of nonconductive resin mixed with conductive metal powder, nonconductive resin mixed with carbon fiber, and conductive resin (the conductive material can be made of any combination such as multiple conductive and insulating layers, Setlak, Col. 7, lines 4 – 29, Col. 8, lines 1 – 7 and 19 – 67).

Regarding claim 14, the claim is interpreted and rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 13.

4. Claims 3, 4, 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mozer in view of von Bauer, in view of Scott and in view of Setlak as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Nakamura (US 6,466,261).

Regarding claim 3, Mozer in view of von Bauer, in view of Scott and in view of Setlak as applied to claim 1 above discloses that the visitor's image is picked up by the image pickup means (CCD camera located at the door bell

station (exterior unit), von Bauer, Col. 7, lines 15 – 28) and displaying means to display the visitor's image (von Bauer, Col. 6, lines 34 – 51 and Col. 7, lines 28 – 34).

However, Mozer in view of von Bauer, in view of Scott and in view of Setlak as applied to claim 1 above does not specifically disclose that the indoor unit has image recording means for recording the visitor's image picked up by the image pickup means and the display means is able to display the visitor's image recorded by the image recording means. In an analogous art, Nakamura discloses image recording means (memory processing section, Fig. 2, 7) for recording the visitor's image picked up by the image pickup means (CCD camera) and the display means (TV) being able to display the visitor's image recorded by the image recording means (Nakamura, Col. 4, lines 5 – 15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the technique of Nakamura to the modified system of Mozer, von Bauer, Scott and Setlak in order to provide a door camera unit having recording means, which includes a video memory, in which only necessary video images are automatically recorded.

Regarding claim 4, Mozer in view of von Bauer, in view of Scott, in view of Setlak and further in view of Nakamura as applied to claim 3 above discloses the image recording means for recording the visitor's image picked up by the image pickup means, the display means is able to display the visitor's image recorded by the image recording means (Nakamura, Col. 4, lines 5 – 15) and message

recording means for recording the visitor's message taken by the message taking means and the message playback means is able to play back the visitor's message recorded by the message recording means (Mozer, Col. 5, lines 22 – 42).

Regarding claim 15, Mozer in view of von Bauer, in view of Scott, in view of Setlak and further in view of Nakamura as applied to claim 3 above discloses the conductive material (conductive strip or external electrode, Fig. 3, 54) is any one of nonconductive resin mixed with conductive metal powder, nonconductive resin mixed with carbon fiber, and conductive resin (the conductive material can be made of any combination such as multiple conductive and insulating layers, Setlak, Col. 7, lines 4 – 29, Col. 8, lines 1 – 7 and 19 – 67).

Regarding claim 16, the claim is interpreted and rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 15.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 – 24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Un C Cho whose telephone number is (571) 272-7919. The examiner can normally be reached on M ~ F 8:00AM to 4:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lester Kincaid can be reached on (571) 272-7922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2687

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Un C Cho
Examiner
Art Unit 2687

5/31/05 UC


5/31/05
LESTER G. KINCAID
PRIMARY EXAMINER